

NEW-YORK

OR,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 4d.	Beef per Barrel	44s. 0d.
Flour	18s. 0d.	Pork	50s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	3s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	6s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 5d.	Chocol. per Dos.	20s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	53s. 0d.	Bees Wax	11s. 9d.
Single refined ditto	2s. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 0d.	Oak ditto	17s. 2d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

Day's Age	High Water	H. M.	Set	H. M.
THURSDAY	7	2	after 6	37 before 6
FRIDAY	6	3	6	35
SATURDAY	9	4	6	34
SUNDAY	10	5	6	33
MONDAY	11	6	6	32
TUESDAY	12	7	6	30
WEDNESDAY	13	8	6	29

Days 10 Hours 36 Minutes the 21st.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,
to the Proprietors of Lands in this Province, who are in Arrear to his Majesty for Quit Rents, that unless such Arrears are paid off before the first Day of May next, the necessary Steps will be then taken for the recovering of the same, as the Law directs, without any further Notice.

ANDREW ELLIOT, Receiver General.
Receiver General's Office,
New-York, 18th Feb. 1771.

FOR GALWAY,
The BRIGANTINE
GALWAY-PACKET,
Alexander Keith, Commander;
WILL sail in a few Days, has good Accommodations for Passengers: For Passage only, apply to said Master on board, at Cruger's Wharf, or Thomas Lynch, in Broad-Street, near the Exchange; who has for Sale the following Articles, very low for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Choice Claret in Bottles.
London particular Madcira Wine 4 Years old;
London Wine, - - - 2 do. do.
New-York Wine, - - - 2 do. do.
Do. do. - - - 1 do. do.

And likewise a large Assortment of Yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens, (bought for Cash) from 2s. 4d. to 7s. per Yard, and English Sail Duck.

He has also for Sale, the following Lots of Land in Waggoner's Patent, near Cherry-Valley, in the County of Albany:

No. 1, 400 Acres.	No. 33, 402 Acres:
62, 210	29, 210
13, 210	43, 210
23, 210	34, 210

The well known Quality of this Land, makes it needless to enlarge on the same; it's extremely well watered, and in most of the Lots in this Patent, Mills may be erected, having Streams of Water sufficient for that Purpose; for Particulars, apply to Daniel Campbell, Esq; of Schenectady, or Mr. Thomas Lynch, of New-York.

N. B. Bonds, with good Security, will be taken for the Whole, or any of the above Lots.

By particular DESIRE,
For the
BENEFIT

GEORGE WEBSTER,

On Tuesday the 12th of March next,

At **BOLTON'S TAVERN,**

Will be
A CONCERT

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC.

The vocal Parts, by
AGENTLEMAN.

In Act the 1st, A Solo on the German Flute,
By Mr. WEBSTER.

In Act the 2d, A DUET on 2 Flutes, with other select Pieces. The whole to conclude with the MARCH in Judas Maccabees, accompanied with a Side Drum.

The Concert to begin precisely at Six o'Clock.

After the Concert there will be a Ball.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Gaine's, Mr. Holt's, and at Mr. Webster's, at the House where Mr. John Leary lately lived.

SMYRNA, September 18.
A Greek woman having appeared before the Tornagi Bachi, complained that a Turk had just killed her husband, and demanded justice of him. The Bachi told her that the people he feared, would oppose the punishment of the murderer: This answer occasioned the woman to weep bitterly; and the Judge to appease her, after a moment's meditation, spake to her a second time in these words; "I have hit upon a method of consoling you, embrace the religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the murderer of your husband to marry you."

NEW-YORK, February 21.
On Saturday last his Excellency the Right Honourable, JOHN, Earl of DUMFRIES, gave his Assent to the following Acts, passed this Session; after which his Excellency recommended the Speaker to return to the Assembly Chamber, and adjourn the House till Monday the 25th Instant, and the House adjourned to that Time accordingly.

An Act for emitting the Sum of £. 120,000 in Bills of Credit to be put out on Loan, and to appropriate the Interest arising thereon to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to such publick Exigencies as the Circumstances of this Colony may from Time to Time render necessary.

An Act to facilitate and explain the Duty of the Loan Officers of this Colony.

An Act for the Payment of the Salaries of the several Officers of this Colony, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for making a further Provision of Two Thousand Pounds, for furnishing his Majesty's Troops quartered in this Colony with Necessaries for one Year.

An Act for establishing the Boundary or Partition Line between the Colonies of New-York and Nova-Casarea, or New-Jersey; and for confirming Titles and Possessions.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, An Act for submitting the Property of the Lands which are held or claimed by Grants under the Great Seal of this Colony, and are affected by the Controversy about the Boundary or Partition Line between this Colony and the Colony of New-Jersey, to such a Method of Decision, as his most Gracious Majesty shall think proper by his Royal Commission or otherwise to appoint; and for defraying the Expence to accrue on the Part of this Colony, on the final Settlement of the said Line.

An Act to confirm certain ancient Conveyances, and directing the Manner of proving Deeds to be recorded.

An Act to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from Delays of Causes after Issue joined.

An Act to revive an Act, entitled, an Act for the better Determination of personal Actions depending upon Accounts.

An Act further to regulate the inspection and branding of Flour.

An Act to appoint inspectors of Flour, and Repackers of Beef and Pork, in the several Counties therein mentioned.

An Act for the more effectual Recovery of Duties arisen in the late Treasurer's Time, and remaining still unpaid.

An Act to prevent Abuses committed by Tenants or by other Persons entering and keeping Possession of Messuages, Lands and Tenements, before a legal Title to the same is attained.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, an Act for the Inspection of Sole Leather within the City of New-York.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, an Act the better to ascertain the Quality of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An Act for apprehending of Persons in any

Country or Place, upon Warrants granted by Justices of the Peace of any other County or Place.

An Act to amend and continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors within the Colony of New-York, with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

An Act to prevent the taking and destroying of Salmon in Hudson's River.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, by extending the same to Executors and Administrators residing out of this Colony, whose Testators or Intestates have Effects within the same.

An Act for raising and collecting the Arrears of Taxes due to this Colony from the City and County of New-York.

An Act for the better Regulation of the Election of Officers in the City of New-York, chosen by Virtue of the Charters granted to the said City, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, An Act to establish the Rates to be taken for Wharfage of Ships and other Vessels; and the Rates to be taken for Cranage within the City of New-York.

An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Persons who shall be guilty of any of the Trepasses therein mentioned, in the Cities of New-York and Albany, and Township of Schenectady.

An Act to revive the several Acts therein mentioned, relative to Highways in the County of Albany.

An Act to amend and explain an Act, entitled, An Act, empowering the Justices of the Peace living or dwelling in the Township of Schenectady, in the County of Albany, to establish and regulate a Night Watch, appoint Firemen, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to raise a Sum not exceeding £. 40, within the Township of Schenectady, for repairing the Watch-House in the said Township.

An Act to prevent the firing of Guns, Pistols, Squibs, and other Fire Works, at the Times and Places therein mentioned, within this Colony.

An Act to revive and continue an Act, entitled, An Act to appoint an Inspector of Hemp in the County of Westchester.

An Act to extend an Act, entitled, An Act for the better Regulation of public Inns and Taverns in the Counties of Ulster and Orange, in the Manor of Cortlandt, in the County of Westchester.

An Act to enable the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Rombout Precinct, in Dutchess County, to elect a Collector, in the Room of the one discharged by the Court, to collect the Arrears of the Poor Tax.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to Highways in the County of Orange.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, An Act to encourage the taking and destroying of Wild Cats in the County of Suffolk.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled, An Act for the more effectual vesting the real and personal Estate whereof Abraham De Pryser, Esq; late Treasurer of this Colony, died seized and possessed, in Trustees, for the Payment of his Debts.

An Act for confirming to the Assignees therein named, the Estate of Cornelius C. Wynkoop, and of Mary Catharine, his Wife, heretofore assigned for the Benefit of his Creditors, and for the Relief of the said Cornelius C. Wynkoop, and the said Creditors.

An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Seabury, an insolvent Debtor.

An Act to empower Philip Van Cortlandt, the eldest Son and Heir at Law of Mary Walton Hughes, Tenant in Tail, of a certain House and Lot of Ground in the City of New-York, to hold the same in Fee Simple.

An Act for naturalizing the several Persons therein named.

To Sir EDWARD HAWKE, K. B.

HAVING been for some time in the sea service, and pretty much conversant in naval affairs, permit me, with great deference, to lay before you a few necessary hints, not only relative to the impressing of men, but to the disposal of them afterwards on board the fleet. I have, as well from my own observations as from the concurrent opinions of many old Sea Officers, found that a ship's complement of men is esteemed a good one, which consists of one-third able or seafaring men, one-third ordinary seamen, and one-third landmen.

Now admitting, Sir, that it were required to man thirty sail of the line, and all to be 74 gun ships, and that the complement of each ship was to be 600 men, then the whole will, of course, require 18,000 men of which, according to the above proportion, there will be 6000 able men, 6000 ordinary men, and 6000 landmen. In a commercial country like ours, 6000 able seamen will, at all times, be soon and easily got by the press. 6000 ordinary men will likewise, if not sooner, be had, as the Government gives to them much greater wages than they can possibly get in the Merchant service, which is a consideration that will always have weight with it; and as to 6000 landmen, the very city of London alone is capable to furnish six times that number; and in a few days.

As to the advantages resulting from this method of getting men, they are as follows: First, by taking no more able seamen than in that proportion, the Merchants will never be much distressed by the want of seamen to navigate their ships: Next, ordinary seamen will have a speedy provision, and better wages, which will prevent their running into disorderly practices on shore: And, lastly, by apprehending idle, dissolute landmen, the Government will be benefited by their service, while the public will be relieved by so great a pet.

To accomplish, then, the above purposes the more effectually, it will be necessary, first, to remove one obstacle in the press-warrants which you issue out. I find, Sir, your warrants run thus: "For the pressing of seamen, &c." Whereas they should run, "For the impressing of men to man his Majesty's fleet." Now, Sir, were such an amendment to take place, it could not fail to be better received, since it would bear a little hard on a few, when, at the same time, it would relieve many; and it would, besides, have this good effect, that it would, in a great measure, reconcile press-warrants, and prevent the murmurs against them, by the apparent advantages and utility resulting from them.

And with regard, Sir, to the distribution of such impressed men on board our fleet, I am now to represent to you some pernicious practices which I observed last war, in order that the like conduct may be avoided for the future. It is, Sir, but too melancholy a truth, that friendship alone too often supersedes, in every department of the State, that justice which we should, on all occasions, render to our Sovereign and to the public, and that partiality carried to the length of an high misdemeanor.

In the sea service I have known many instances where favourite Captains were so much indulged, as to be permitted to have the whole of their ship's company able seamen, except a few officers servants, which were sufficient, with a proper mixture of other men, to man two other ships of equal force. And I have known other Captains, where a draught of men was required from each ship, for some immediate occasion, or foreign service, who, instead of giving such draughts, either according to the run of the ship's books, or as good men, pick out and give the very worst men they had on board. The consequence of which proceeding declares itself, and of which you must yourself have a just idea.

I should not, Sir, address you on this occasion, were it not for the high opinion which I entertain of your good sense and public conduct, which makes me confident that you will interpret this my letter to you rather as the effect of my duty to serve his Majesty and the public, than as a piece of presumptuous impertinence in, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

H. N. T.

L O N D O N,

Nov. 7. If interests remain as at present, Lord M. we find, is to continue President of a certain Assembly through the ensuing Session.

It is said that Lord N., since the muster of his interest, has declared that he laughs at the attempts of the opposition to disturb him in his administration.

Words to the following effect unless they should be altered, we are told, will appear in a certain oration: "Fresh assurances of a desire to preserve the general tranquility." "Determined to maintain the honour of the Crown."

If the Alarm frigate be really sunk by a Spanish ship of war, there can be little doubt but England will take the Alarm.

It is reported, that part of the present fleet is destined for the Archipelago, another part to cruise on the Spanish coast, and the remainder for the Mediterranean.

A letter from Portsmouth informs us, that two foreigners were very busy on Friday last in making observations on the harbour, &c. but that, being spoke to rather too hastily by a Gentleman who had noticed them, they suddenly withdrew.

It is said that Mr. Lyttleton, as soon as the Parliament shall have enquired into our present differences with Portugal, will be again sent to Lisbon with enlarged powers.

It is reported that the implacable hatred which the King of Spain entertains for the English, arose from the behaviour of an English Captain at Naples, whilst he was Monarch of that kingdom.

Lieut. Aykough proposes passing through the City on Lord Mayor's day, in his barge drawn on a sledge, and his men in new uniforms: On hearing which a Captain O'Cutler gravely looked over the tide-table, and said the tide would not answer, either one way or the other, and that he would be a d—d fool to lose his flood or ebb for all the Lord Mayor's in Christendom.

Yesterday a motion was made in a certain Court, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to remove the body of a young lady out of the custody of a gentleman, who, it is asserted, has seduced her from her parents, and now denies her to them.

Yesterday an officer in the army was arrested, for debt near Charing-cross, on which, with the assistance of a friend, he beat the Bailiffs severely, and effected his escape.

On Sunday evening a Gentleman, said to be a Lieutenant of a man of war, just come to town, went to an inn in the Borough to bespeak a bed-chamber for himself that night, and as he sat at supper dropped off his chair, and expired immediately.

Nov. 21. A clergyman was heard lately reading the suffrages in this manner: "O Lord save the King;" and next, "Endue his Ministers with righteousness, &c."

Fraser orders are issued for all half-pay officers to attend the board to be held at the Admiralty-office on Monday next.

They write from Madrid, that the King has demanded a free gift of the clergy.

Nov. 27. It was yesterday reported that Lord B—n was shot in a duel.

However secure the Spaniards may imagine themselves in the possession of the Havannah, yet in case of a war between us and them, it is more than probable that fortress would be the first to be attacked, and to fall into the hands of the English; for, notwithstanding the late additions to the fortifications of the Moro, which, indeed, may render the castle, from advantages in situation &c. inaccessible, yet from our experience in the last attempt on that place, and in the possession of it during some little time last war, we have learnt that the castle is not to be attacked, and that then it would be of little use to the enemy; but that there are other places, which are more easily come-at-able, and but ill defended, which if attempted with a sufficient force, and obtained, must pave the way to the capture of this principal place.

DECEMBER 13.

Proceedings in the Lower Room of the Robin Hood Society on Monday last.

On Monday General C—y, after the estimates of ordnance, expenses were read by Mr. C—ks, addressed himself to the President.

S I R,

"I DO not know whether it is necessary to say any thing in support of the expenses for the year 1771. Nor will I trouble the Committee, till some objections are made. My honourable friend, who opened the business, has observed the sums wanted for the repairs of the different garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca. As to the former, it is needless to point out the necessity of keeping it in repair, particularly upon the eve of a war: As to the latter, every military gentleman, the least acquainted with the fortresses of St. Philip's knows how dangerous the suburbs are, in case it is attacked by an enemy, as plainly appeared in the late war, when, though the garrison did their duty, the success of the enemy was facilitated by their erecting their batteries under cover of the suburbs. The other place which requires defence, is the dock-yard at Portsmouth; every body knows it is not fortified, but that Gosport which is opposite is. These, Sir, and the school for fortifying Newfoundland, I presume no gentleman will object to."

"It is also proposed, Sir, to add a battalion, consisting of eight companies, to the artillery, with one Colonel Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel. As a scarcity of field officers has been much complained of, particularly in Germany, where there was only one, though an officer of the greatest merit, yet the artillery were often left to the care of a Captain."

As it is proposed to add four-pence per diem to the pay of Lieutenant fireworkers, and make them second Lieutenants, I do not mean this augmentation merely on a supposition of a war, but to have it an establishment, which will save this honourable House the trouble of considering it annually. I wish it to be an establishment in time of peace as well as war."

"It is also, Sir, proposed to reduce the number of Gunners, which are ten, to eight; and as Gunners are allowed four-pence per diem, more than a Matross, in their room to add two Matrosses. Now, Sir, by adding the eight companies, it will be an honourable retreat for officers worn out in the service. By this means we can more conveniently spare the other battalions, upon foreign service; and it is needless to mention how well that corps behaved in the late war; the variety of services they were upon produced greater difficulties to them, and they did more service than any one corps."

Lord G. G—e. "The Honourable Gentleman, who communicated the estimate of the ordnance expenses, said very little; but the other honourable gentleman, whose immediate province it is, has gone more largely into particulars, and given us a detail. I should be very sorry to object or differ from him, but in some particulars I must dissent. As to the repairs of the different garrisons, I confess them, though very great, yet extremely necessary, especially at Minorca, as we are now on the commencement of a war. As to that part of the expense for Newfoundland, I can have no objection; I am only surprised it is so trifling. Why, Sir, 8000l. is barely sufficient for your fishery, and never can be meant to fortify the whole island. We all can remember how ill provided it was last war, when the enemy took it, and how happily it was retaken by an honourable gentleman behind me, (Colonel Amherst) without waiting for orders from home. I can only imagine, that 8000l. is meant to secure a particular harbour, and not to put the whole island in a state of defence against any attacks from an enemy. The honourable gentleman did not enter into particulars; I have therefore no objections to offer, I suppose the supply demanded is just; and it is our duty to see the money is not misapplied. As to the proposed augmen-

tation of the artillery, I must differ from the Honourable gentleman. At the time of the reduction, the army were reduced from 100 to 50, but the artillery had three battalions preserved, and the augmentation proposed of eight companies, I consider only as an additional expense to the people. I would not wish to be understood, that I object to the rewarding of merit, by opposing it; No, Sir, I am sensible that this corps have great merit and that they have not been rewarded as they deserved; but I can by no means consent to the rendering of an additional battalion permanent, as the Honourable Member hinted. If it is to be a war, let us proceed regular."

The Lower Room of the Robin Hood Society, took it as an insult on them, in not being suffered to be in the Upper Room, whilst they were sitting; and therefore were of opinion that they ought to do justice to themselves upon this proceeding.

It was moved by Mr. D—, that a Committee should be appointed to search the journals of the House of Lords, of that day, as to what proceedings and resolutions were therein, with relation to the not permitting any persons to be present in any part of the said house, during the sitting thereof.

Colonel B—re, said, "It is to the outrageous and daring behaviour of certain members of the Upper Room, who trust to their majority, that they are indebted for this insult on this room.—It was a conduct that shocked the honest part of that noble Assembly. They acted like themselves, they withdrew, rather than give their sanction to such an unworthy and unprecedented behaviour. I myself was present, and will affirm that no C—t or B—r—g—n ever equalled the horrid indecency I was there a witness to. Sir, we give up the rights of our C—nt—ts, and of our own honour, if we do not resent this usage, or if we only make so tame a return to it, and so disgraceful a one, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the motion, and hope it will go further."

Lord N—th, said, "It ill becomes the dignity of this House, to suffer such a language to be held as that used by the above gentlemen, by discriminating what he calls the honest part of the room. Their conduct I condemn as much as any body; and therefore agreed with a motion made by my Right Hon. friend who sits near me, [Right Hon. George O—w] to have this room exert its power over them, exactly as the upper house had theirs over us. Retaliation is all that is in our power, and all we should think of. The members of the upper room have not infringed any privilege of ours; they have not injured us; they have not insulted us, &c. Searching the J—rn—ls of the Upper Room will be useless and nugatory, and therefore disgraceful and unworthy of us."

Glasgow, Nov. 19. On Sunday an express arrived here from Cambeltoun, with an account, that the ship Ritchie, Malcolm Crawford, master, bound from Virginia to Greenock, loaded with 350 hogheads of tobacco, was, on the 7th current, forced into Cambeltoun by a severe gale of wind, and that before the ship could be brought to an anchor, all her hands, except the master, two mates, and a boy, were impressed by the officers and men of one of his Majesty's cutters, by which, and by the gale increasing, the ship was drove ashore. The Captain has hopes of getting the ship off, after unloading part of the cargo. This is the second accident of the like kind that has lately happened on this coast by the men being impressed.

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 7.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, Dec. 8.

"It is the opinion of every person here, that England and Spain will come to blows very soon. The Russians have taken Bender, and have gained a decisive battle against the Turks, wherein the former by their own account had six General officers killed; the Turkish General in chief was killed and mostly all the Janissaries put to the sword, after a vigorous and brave defence. It is supposed that the Russians if they are not already, will in a short time be, in possession of Constantinople."

Letters by the last ships inform us, that Mr. Gordon, an eminent Counsellor in Ireland, is appointed Chief Justice of this Province, and it is said he may be expected here before February Court.

On Sunday last a vessel arrived here from Belfast, with about 160 passengers on board, in order to settle in this Province. The same vessel put 53 passengers ashore at Georgia, destined for that Province.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 24.

We are informed from North-Carolina, that the Assembly of that province have voted the Regulators rebels; and that Herman Hufbands, one of the assembly, and the chief ringleader, is committed to gaol.

Jan. 31. By a vessel arrived at Norfolk from Gibraltar, in a short passage, we have advice that the Spaniards had fortified Cadix with great expe-

dition, and made its neighbourhood whole kingdom the British Conbraltar.

B O

Messrs. P. In one of your late is a strange death in her House, which is fabulous—The have been following a place

An account of Baudi, of C. kindled in her the cause.

T HIS Lad

day till after supper hours with her was shut. In her, saw her four feet distant two legs untied lay the head, the skull, and had this quality and sinking in foot floating in covered with flies on the table to the left; the bed spread over with netrated the dr bit of bread, several dogs.

few about, and greafly loathsome. The flood with a glimblink sink spread into. The fire was effluvia of her in the stomach abundant in liv lastly, by the fit the fettlings of tunica villosa branes, engendered, which, in sleep are put into a be set on fire.

Her affhes, fo bed, is a plain stinct, rose up going to open

A similar in a fisherman's w to the kitchen, found there the hearth, with appeared like glowing fire. w charcoals, with limbs much bu the candle was clothes on on the other, wen was not discol trated the hear

B O

We have a re at Marblehead a short passage, left that island, pass by to the l nish men of v bound to Jama conjecture.

P H I

This winter these many year hardly had the a day morning, w inch thick, which terday it was ne

On Friday ni wind was easterly the wind soon af in the morning, with heavy rain in the country, the the quall of wi Sunday morning, W. & N. W.

N E

By a Letter fr guilins, Decemb in November last New-Providenc third Day after l

dition, and marched sixteen thousand troops into its neighbourhood; and that they were putting the whole kingdom in a posture of defence. Mr. Duff, the British Consul at Cadiz, was expected at Gibraltar.

BOSTON, February 4.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

In one of your late Papers, under the New-York, head is a strange account of a Woman being burnt to death in her chamber without setting fire to the House, which is looked upon by some to be quite fabulous—Therefore to convince such that there have been similar instances, please to give the following a place.

An account of the death of the Countess Cornelia, Baudi, of Calena, who was consumed by a fire, kindled in her own body; with an enquiry into the cause.

THIS Lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when she began to be heavy; after supper she was put to bed, and talked three hours with her maid, at last falling a sleep the door was shut. In the morning the maid going to call her, saw her Corps in this deplorable condition; four feet distant from the bed was a heap of ashes, two legs untouched, stockings on, between which lay the head, the brains, half of the back part of the skull, and the whole chin burnt to ashes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greasy and stinking moisture. The air in the room had foot floating in it; a small oil-lamp on the floor was covered with ashes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on the table, the tallow was gone, but the cotton left; the bed undamaged; the whole furniture spread over with moist ash colour'd foot, which penetrated the drawers, and fouled the linen, and a bit of bread, covered with this foot, was refused by several dogs. In the room above, the said foot flew about, and from the windows trickled down a greasy loathsome yellowish liquor, with an unusual stink. The floor of the chamber was thick smeared with a gluish moisture, not easily got off, and the stink spread into other chambers.

The fire was caused in her entrails, by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the stomach, and many combustible matters, abundant in living bodies, for the uses of life; and lastly, by the fiery evaporations, which exhale from the settlements of spirits, wine, brandy, &c. in the tunica villosa of the stomach, and other fat membranes, engendering there a kind of camphor; which, in sleep, by a full breathing and respiration are put into a stronger motion, and so more apt to be let on fire.

Her ashes, found at four feet distance from her bed, is a plain argument, that she, by natural instinct, rose up to cool her heat, and perhaps was going to open a window.

A similar instance happened to one Grace Pett, a fisherman's wife at Ipswich, who going down into the kitchen, when she was half undressed, was found there the next morning, extending over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appeared like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire with flame; the trunk covered like charcoal, with white ashes, and her head and limbs much burnt; there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out of the socket; a child's clothes on one side of her, and a paper screen on the other, were both untouched, and the deal floor was not discoloured, though the fat had so penetrated the hearth, as not to be scoured out.

BOSTON, February 7.

We have a report from Salem, that a vessel arrived at Marblehead a day or two ago, from St. Eustatia, in a short passage, the master of which says, that before he left that island, a fleet of 17 large ships were seen to pass by to the leeward. It was imagined they were Spanish men of war; some are apprehensive they were bound to Jamaica, but we give it only as report and conjecture.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

This winter has been the most remarkable ever known these many years, it having been so very mild that we have hardly had the appearance of ice in our river, till last Monday morning, when it was nearly covered with ice of an inch thick, which almost disappeared on Tuesday; but yesterday it was nearly frozen from side to side.

On Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, the wind was easterly, and it snowed for some time pretty fast; the wind soon after shifted to N. W. and about three or four in the morning, it blew excessive hard from S. E. attended with heavy rain, which, we hear, has done much damage in the country, by blowing down fences, &c. We had another squall of wind from S. to S. W. about tea o'clock on Sunday morning, since which it has blown pretty constant at W. & N. W.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

By a Letter from Capt. John Hampton, dated St. Augustine, December 19, (who failed from hence some Time in November last, loaded with King's Stores, bound to New-Providance and St. Augustine) we learn, That the third Day after he left the Hook, he had a violent Storm,

in which he lost his Boom, and every Thing off Deck, except his Boat and Cabouce, which obliged him to put in at St. Augustine before he could proceed to Providence. By the same Letter we hear, that Captain Fanning, who sailed six Days before Capt. Hampton, arrived one Day after him, who also had the Misfortune to lose all the Timber off his Deck, and his Vessel much damaged.

Friday last, as one Patrick Welsh, a Lad of about 12 Years of Age, was skating on Fresh Water Pond, near this City, fell in, and after being in the Water about 20 Minutes, was taken out and carried to an adjoining House, where all possible Means were used for his Recovery, but without Effect.

The same Day died at Flushing, on Long-Island, Mrs. Rebecca Bayard, the amiable Consort of Major Robert Bayard. She was Daughter of the late Hon. Charles Apthorp, Esq; of Boston, New-England, Sister to the Rev. Apthorp, of London, and Sister-in-Law to the Hon. Barlow Trecothick, late Lord Mayor of the City of London.—A Lady universally regretted by all who had the Honour of her Acquaintance.

Sunday last the Post from Albany, brought the agreeable News that the Honourable Mr. Justice Livingston (who has been three Times refused his Seat in the Assembly, upon the Vote of the House against the Judges) was elected again for the Manor of Livingston, without any Opposition.

As his Majesty has repealed the Act which disqualified the Judges from Seats in the House, it is said that there is not the least Doubt but that the Electors of the Manor, are resolved to insist on their Member, and their Right of electing any Person not disqualified by Law.

Edmund Burke, Esq; remains Agent for the Province of New-York, the last Vote of the House, in his Favour, remaining unaltered. He has a Salary of 500l. per Annum, from the Day of his first Appointment. This Gentleman's distinguished Abilities and firm Attachment to the American Cause, will, no doubt, render his Appointment very disagreeable to our Enemies at Home.

Captain M'Dougall, who was charged for a Contempt of the House, remains still in the New Goal, for the Assembly was not prorogued, but adjourned; so that the Sessions is not at an End, and the Recess is only till the 25th Instant, when the Members are to meet again, upon Business, without Notice.

On Saturday Morning the 9th Inst. the House of Mr. Josiah Woodhull, at Wading-River, near Satecut, on Long-Island, was burnt down to the Ground, but the greatest Part of his Furniture was saved, owing to the Activity of his own Family and Neighbours.

Boston Post not come in.

A Tract of Two Thousand Acres of Land, in the County of Albany, advertised for Sale in this Paper, by Mr. Terence Kerin, is to be sold at public Vendue at the Merchant's Coffee-House on Monday next.

Custom-House, New-York; Inward Entries.

Sloop Nancy, Frost, from Madeira.

OUTWARD.

Schooner Maiden-head, Castle, for St. Augustine. Ship Franklin, Stephens, Newry. Sloop Sally, Schermerhorn, South-Carolina.

CLEARED:

Ship Rainbow, Caldwell, to Colerain.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 9th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this Province, as also those of New-England, that he has open'd convenient Houses for the Reception of Patients, who choose to be inoculated after the Suttonian System, where the greatest Attention will be observed, and every Thing necessary provided.

Mr. Latham likewise informs the Public, that he is the only Person who can inoculate, or who can authorize Persons to inoculate after this approved, easy, and successful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia; while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother-in-Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Person that can inoculate, or can cause to be inoculated in the same Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People suffer so severely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham assures them, that he will wait upon any sufficient Number assembled together to be inoculated; and as his Desire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he possibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian System to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has several Partners in each Country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately, three Hundred Persons, belonging to Massachusetts-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their usual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his House in Broad-Street; 68 71.

A Complete Set of

SILVER SMITH'S TOOLS;

To be sold by WILLIAM USTICK,

At the Sign of the Lock and Key, between Burling's and Beekman's Slip. 68 71.

THE Creditors of Israel Joseph,

an absconding Debtor, some Years ago from Rynbeck, in Dutchess County, are desired to send in their Accounts duly attested; and all Persons having any just Demands against the Trustees of the said absconding Debtor's Estate, are also desired to produce their Accounts by the 10th Day of June next, to Isaac Low, Merchant in New-York, that all the Accounts may be adjusted, and a Dividend made as soon as possible; a vexatious Suit in Chancery, which has lately been decided, having hitherto prevented a Settlement of the said Estate. 68—

To all the Friends of LIBERTY.

THIS early Notice is given, that for celebrating the Repeal of the oppressive Stamp-Act, ample Provision will be made on the 16th March next, at HAMPTON-HALL, that the Anniversary may be kept, with proper Festivity and Decency; and for this Purpose, a cordial Invitation is hereby tender'd, to all the well affected to so general and important a Cause. 61 71.

A Law in addition to a Law, entitled, a Law for Regulating the public Markets, within the City of New-York, and for preventing the Foreclosing of Provisions coming to said Markets. Published Feb. the 15th, 1771.

WHEREAS the Country People and by the above said Law, are permitted to sell or expose to Sale, in all or any of the public Markets in this City, Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, and Lamb, first paying the Fees or Rates mentioned therein, to the Farmer of the Markets, in the same Manner, Quantity, and Proportion, that the Butchers and others are to do. And whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City, in order to accommodate the said Country People, coming to the aforesaid public Markets, have provided four Tables in the Fly-Market, and made a Platform and erected Benches along the same for their Use. And whereas not only many of the Butchers as well as the Hucksters and Retailers within this City, do occupy the said Tables and Benches, and make Use of the same, for laying on their Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, and many other Sort of Market Provisions, to the great Inconvenience and Prejudice of such Country People: In order therefore to remove said Inconvenience for the future; Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, convened in Common Council, and it is hereby ordained by the Authority of the same, that if any Butcher, Huckster, or Retailer, shall from and after the First Day of March next, make Use of and occupy any Part of the said Tables, Benches, or Platforms of the said Fly-Market, by vending from thence, any Kind of Flesh, Fish, Poultry, Herbs, Fruit, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, and other Provisions and Commodities; such Butcher, Huckster, and Retailer, shall forfeit and pay for every Offence, the Sum of Twenty Shillings, lawful Money of New-York, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of this City, by the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, or upon the View of the said Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, any Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding. 68 18.

L O S T,

ON Sunday Afternoon, a Green

Silk Purse, with one Diamond Ring, two Mourning Rings, one Gold Thimble, and some Gold and Silver. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded; if offered for Sale to any Body, beg they will stop them and acquaint the Printer herof. 68 71.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and sold by

ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market;

CROWN window glass, viz: 8 by

6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 16 by 12, 18 by 12; white lead ground in oil, in powder ditto, Spanish brown ground in oil, in powder do. spruce yellow ground in oil, in powder do. verdigrise ground in oil, in lump do. red lead, Venetian red in powder, vermilion, Prussian blue, umber, powder blue, whitening, painting brushes, &c. &c. 7-8, and 9-4 rose blankets, 10-4 swanskins, blankets do. 8 and 9-4 best green rugs, striped blankets: a variety of colours of superfine and second broad cloths, yard wide cloth ditto, fine Yorkshire hunters ditto, German serges, Wilton's, scarlet and brown Bath coatings, scarlet and brown frizes, scarlet and white flannels, flower'd serge, long ells or serges, white swanskin; bearskins and coarse naps, penniston and half-thick, yard wide, 7-8, and 3-4 cotton and linen checks; osenabrigs, rattinet, shalloons, durants, bombazines mourning crape, hat-band crape ditto, black lasting, black flower'd ruffel, green and blue ditto, green and brown silk camblet, green and black plush; superfine pompadore, black and olive colour'd Manchester velvet; buttons, scarf twist, sewing silk, binding, thickset, white and brown sullivan, boys and mens felt and castor hats, bed-burns, red and white baize, scarlet and crimson furniture check, &c.

Also to sell, choice old Madeira, Tenerife, Lisbon, and sweet wines, old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, old brandy, Geneva in cases, and other ways; choice muscovado sugar, loaf sugar,—pepper, allspice, cinnamon, mace, ginger, coffee, chocolate, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c. &c. 65—

To be sold, and entered upon the first of May next,

THE very beautifully situated

and convenient House and Lot of Ground, at the Head of Marshpath-Creek, being the public Landing in the Bounds of Newtown, Queen's County, on Long-Island, belonging to William Sackett, Jun. about 7 Miles from New-York, either by Land or Water. The House is large and well constructed, a large Barn and other out Houses convenient, is well situated for a shop or Tavern, and has a right to the Stream, which is sufficient to erect a Mill with one or two Pair of Stones: The said Creek runs within 200 Yards of the House. The Lot contains about 30 Acres of most excellent Land, with very many Fruit Trees, of various Kinds: The public Road from New-York Ferry to Newtown, leads by the Place at a convenient Distance from the House; from which there is a pretty Prospect of Meadows and Creeks. Oysters, Fish and Crabs plenty, in their Seasons; likewise two Lots of Wood-Land, one of 7 Acres, within a Mile of the Dwelling House, and another of 9 Acres, about two Miles distant; likewise a Piece of Salt Meadow, yearly affording 6 or 7 Loads of Hay. Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to me the Subscriber, living upon the Premises, who will agree on reasonable Terms. Feb. 7, 1771.

WILLIAM SACKETT, Jun.

POETS' CORNER.

A NIGHT PIECE.

WHILE Night in solemn Shade invests the Pole,
And calm Reflection soothes the pensive Soul;
While Reason undisturb'd efforts her Sway,
And Life's deceitful Colours fade away:
To thee! all conscious Presence! I devote
This peaceful Interval of sober Thought.
Here all my better Faculties converge,
And in this Hour of sacred Silence thrine.
By the Day's illustrious Scenery misled,
My erring Soul from Virtue's Path has stray'd;
Snar'd by Example, or by Passion warm'd,
Some false Delight my giddy Sense has charm'd,
My calmer Thoughts the wretched Choice reproves,
And my best Hopes are center'd in thy Love.
Depriv'd of this, can Life one Joy afford!
Its utmost Bliss a vain unmeaning Word.
But ah! how oft my lawless Passions rove!
And break these awful Precepts I approve!
Pursue the fatal Impulse I abhor,
And violate the Virtue I adore!
Oh! when thy better Spirit's Guardian Care
Warn'd my fond Soul to shun the tempting Snare,
My stubborn Will his gentle Aid resist'd,
And check'd the rising Goodness in my Breast,
Mad with vain Hopes, or urg'd by false Desires,
Still'd his soft Voice, and quench'd his sacred Fires.
With Grief oppress'd, and prostrate in the Dust,
Should'st thou condemn, I own the Sentence just.
But oh! thy softer Titles let me claim,
And plead my Cause by Mercy's gentle Name.
Mercy, that wipes the penitential Tear,
And dissipates the Horrors of Despair;
From rigorous Justice steals the vengeful Hour,
Softens the dreadful Attribute of Power;
Disarms the Wrath of an offended God,
And seals my Pardon in a Saviour's Blood.
All powerful Grace, exert thy gentle Sway,
And teach my Rebel Passions to obey;
Lest lurking Folly, with insidious Art,
Regain my volatile inconstant Heart.
Shall every high Resolute Devotion frame
Be only lifeless Sounds and specious Names?
Oh rather while thy Hopes and Fears controul,
In this still Hour, each Motion of my Soul,
Secure its Safety by a sudden Doom,
And be the soft Retreat of Sleep my Tomb.
Calm let me slumber in that dark Repose,
'Till the last Morn its orient Beam disclose:
Then, when the great Archangel's potent Sound
Shall echo through Creation's ample Round,
We'll'd from the Sleep of Death with Joy survey
The opening Splendours of eternal Day.

TO be sold, in the Township of

Bridgewater, in Somerset County, in New-Jersey, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. One Plantation, containing about 200 Acres of Land, whereon is a good new Dwelling House, with a good Cellar, and four Fire Places, as also a good Barn, and a thriving young Orchard, of about 400 Apple Trees; a considerable Quantity of the Land cleared, and in good Fence, pleasantly situated on a public Country Road, about 9 Miles from New-Brunswick, and about two Miles above Bound-Brook Town; which Premises are so situated and supplied with Springs and other Water, that it would admit of being divided into two small Farms: Also 12 Acres of Meadow Ground near the same Premises: Also another Plantation at a small Distance from the above, containing 102 Acres, whereon is a new framed House, plenty of good Meadow, and a young Orchard: As also, a small Tract of about 18 Acres, whereon is a good Saw-Mill, situated in the midst of a great Plenty of Timber, &c. All which Premises were lately the Property of Isaiah Younglove: The Purchaser may have easy Terms of Payment, and enter on the Premises by the first Day of April next; and an indisputable Title will be given, by

Peter Schenk, Esq; Matthew Ten Eyck, and
John Van Derveer, Esqs George Van Nefse.
Jan. 8, 1771. (67 70) All of Somerset aforesaid.

TO be SOLD at private SALE,

THE Place of Peter Bertain, in
New-Rochelle, consisting of Twenty-one Acres of Land, eighteen Acres of which are good English Mowing Ground of an excellent Soil; a good Dwelling House, Out-Houses and good Barn, its Situation and Prospect beautiful to the Sound, adjoins New-Rochelle Creek, and Mr. Bleeker's Grist Mills, a Harbour or Landing belonging to and adjoining said Place, sufficient for a Sloop of an Hundred Tons, about twenty Rods from the New-Rochelle Town Landing, where Vessels of considerable Burden, go in and out at low Water, a public Road leading from the Country back to said Landing before the Door; upon the whole it is beautifully situated for any Kind of public Business by Land or Water, or both; it's beautiful Situation and Prospect up and down the Sound, nonparelled, which renders it a most beautiful Country Seat for a Gentleman; Fishing in the Season plenty from off the Dock or Landing, Fowling and many other Conveniences too tedious to mention. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may agree on reasonable Terms, by applying to the Subscriber living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title.

PETER BERTAIN.

New-Rochelle, Jan. 9, 1771.

67 70

WHEREAS Mary my Wife has
without any just Cause eloped from my Bed and Board, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting or entertaining her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement. This 13th Feb. 1771:
67 70 Per me CONRAD MAVERLL, Baker.

To all Persons interested in the

Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, annuque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flat, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janes' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginning, north sixty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty-nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poetec creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty-two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his line north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty-five chains, then south eighty-one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Matys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto, and also by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto, and also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gebert Marfels, jun gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend then and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.
57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

TO be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE Ferry-House at Elizabeth-
Town Point, together with all the Land to the South-westward of the Road, containing about Fifty Acres, partly fresh and Salt Meadow; also to include the Barn and Ferry Stairs, with an exclusive Right to the Ferry to Staten-Island, and to keep Passage Boats to New-York. The Sale to be on the Premises, on Friday the 1st of March next: An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser. 66 69

TO be Sold, at public Vendue,

between the Hours of one and two in the Afternoon, on Friday the first Day of March next, on the Premises, a Tract of Land containing 145 Acres, whereof about 100 Acres are cleared, on which are a good Dwelling House, with two Fire Places, three Rooms and an Entry on the lower Floor, and four Rooms up Stairs, with a good Garret, and a good Stone Cellar under the whole House, in which is a Milk Room, a Cellar, with a Kitchen that joins the House, a Fire Place in it, an Oven and Oven House, all well finished, and a good Stone Well, close to the Door, of very good Water in the driest Time, with a good Garden that joins the Well and House; also a Barn of 48 Feet by 36, covered with Cedar, a Waggon House, Corn Crib, Hen-House, and Sheep-House, all under one Roof, covered with Cedar; also a young Orchard upwards of 100 Apple Trees, that bear extraordinary good Fruit, with a good many Cherry Trees, Peach Trees, and Plum Trees. This Tract is good for Wheat and Corn, with Water in every Field, is in very good Fence, and joins to a good out lot, and an extraordinary good Neighbourhood. There can be cut about 12 Waggon Load of Clover, Timothy, and Burdigrass in a Season, and a good deal more can be cut with very little Expence. The Plantation lies within two Miles of Monmouth Court House, within 12 Miles of Middletown Point, and 14 of Black Point, and joins the Burlington Road that leads from the said Court House to Black Point in Shrewsbury; it is convenient to the Baptist Meeting-House, Presbyterian, Dutch Church, and English Church, the farthest is not above five Miles: The Place is remarkable for a good Market. Any Person choosing to purchase before the Day of Sale, may apply to Edmund Harris, on the Premises, who will agree and give an indisputable Title for the same: or to Daniel Hendrickson, Jun. in Middletown; or to Garret Vanderveer, in Freehold: The Conditions of the Vendue will be made known on the Day of Sale, by us
Edmund Harris,
Daniel Hendrickson, Jun.
Garret Vanderveer.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 1st of May next;

THE House and Lot of Ground

in Beaver-Street, where Mr. James Parker, deceased, lately lived and kept his Printing-Office: The House contains on the first Floor 3 front Rooms, one conveniently fitted for a Shop, the other for a Bed-room or small summer Parlour, a large handsome Parlour, and a small side Room, both with Fire Places; on the second Floor, one large and three small Rooms, two of which have Fire Places; and on the third Floor, a Bed Room, and a large light Room with a Fire Place, where Mr. Parker kept his Printing Works. This Room is capable of being divided into two or four handsome Apartments. Under the House is a Cellar Kitchen, in the Yard a Store House, and adjoining, a Tenement fit for a small Family, which may be rented separately. For Terms inquire of Mr. Pantan, in Broad-Street, or Mrs. Parker, at Woodbridge. 67 70

ALL Persons having any De-
mands on the Estate of Stephen Ustick, late of this City deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled; and all those who are any Ways indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to
WILLIAM USTICK, Executor,

AND
JANE USTICK, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A good new Dwelling House, and Lot of Ground, situate in Ann-Street, (near the North-Church,) belonging to the Estate of the above deceased; the House is well finished, two Stories high, 3 Fire Places, a good Cellar Kitchen, and very convenient. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the above Executors, who will agree on easy Terms, and give a sufficient Title for the same. 66 69

To be SOLD,

A Negro Wench, with a Male Child of 15 Months old, can do all Sorts of House Work, and sit either for Town or Country; she likewise sews tolerable well. Inquire of LAWRENCE KILBRUN, near the White-Hall, in New-York. Who sells now again, 66 69
Crown Window Glass, Paint, &c. as usual.

A Few Hogheads of very old Jamaica
SPIRITS, to be sold by JAMES CREIGHTON, Jun.
near the Exchange—Also a few Barrels of LIME-JUICE.

Eleazer Miller, Jun.

Has just imported in the America, Capt. Harvey, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London, and to be sold cheap,

FOUR penny, 6d. 10d.	Satinets.
12d. and 20d. nails.	Fustians and jeans.
Bath and common coatings.	Middones and poplins.
Broad cloths.	Silk and hair, and scarf twist.
Hunters and forest cloths.	Death-head and basket buttons.
Shalloons.	Scotch and coloured threads.
Callimancoes.	Blond and thread laces.
Tammies and durans.	Gimpe and snail trimmings.
Figured fluffs and	Knee garters.
Camblets.	Tapes.
Flowered drawboys.	Pins and needles.
Everlastings.	Cuttrases and pen knives.
1/2 and yard wide Irish linens.	Snuff boxes.
Sheetings.	Ivory combs.
Dowls and osanabrigs.	Wax necklaces.
Quadruple & tandem linens.	Affortment of beads.
1/2 yd. wide, and yd. 3/4 checks.	Shoe buckles.
Cambricks and lawns.	Sleeve buttons.
Calicoes and chintzes.	Velvets.
Sarfanets and Persians.	Chipt hats.
1/2 and yd. wide gauzes.	Silk muscens.
Silk handkerchiefs.	Striped Damascus, and
Ribbons.	Lorettes.
Purple and silk mitts.	A number of other articles.
Worsted hose and breeches patterns.	65 68

To be sold on Friday the first of March next, at public Vendue, or any Time before at private Sale;

THE Dwelling House and Lot

of Ground, late the Property of Alderman Burger, (deceased) standing in Peck's-Slip, being a very good two Story Brick House, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar under the House, a large Garret, three Fire Places, a good Brick back Kitchen adjoining, with one Fire Place, Pump and Cistern in the Yard. The House is Twenty-one Feet Front and Rear, (and half the Gang-way belongs thereto) The Lot in Length on both Sides, Fifty-seven and an half Feet, commodiously situated for a Store or Shop. For further Particulars, inquire of Helena Cornick, on the Premises, or David Dickson, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. New-York, Feb. 1. 66 69

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the Premises, the first Day of March next, by the Subscribers, the Plantation on which John Anderson, Esq. now liveth, situate and being in Freehold, in the County of Monmouth, containing about 450 Acres. The said Plantation is so situated that it will answer to divide, so as to make two good Plantations; the one to contain 225 Acres, with a good House and Barn, with two Orchards, containing between three and four Hundred Trees; about 90 Acres cleared Upland, and about 20 Acres of Meadow, (and more may be cleared). The other Part contains 225 Acres, near 100 Acres cleared Upland, and about 25 Acres Meadow, with a young bearing Orchard, of about 70 or 80 Trees, and a small House. Both Tracts have plenty of Water and good Timber, and there will be a reasonable Time given for Payment of the Money.

James Jauncey,
Hugh Wallace,
Alexander Watson, } Affgns.
Peter Schenk,
Peter Forman,

Jan 18, 1771.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

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[The following Account, of Capt. M'Dougall, is inserted by particular Desire.]

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of the City and Colony of New-York, and to all the Friends of Liberty in the British Empire.

GENTLEMEN,

If the liberty of the press is not a mere chimera, a sound without an idea, the subject is entitled to it for his vindication, when he conceives himself oppressed by the relentless hand of power, or when he is maliciously or ignorantly calumniated, provided that liberty is confined to truth, reason and decency. For whenever liberty of writing, and liberty of speech, within these bounds, are denied the subject, from that very moment, despotism erects her horrid standard, and unmasks her more horrid battery, to prostrate sacred liberty. As I am now deprived of my freedom, by a resolution of the honourable house of assembly, the cause of which has been fully laid before the public, no occasion can be so necessary to me as a freeman, for the exercise of that privilege, as my present condition. And I humbly conceive, that the inhabitants of this colony, are no less interested in my being allowed the full enjoyment of that right than I am. For as I am confined by the sentence of the representatives of the people, it highly concerns them to know the ground for which I have incurred this punishment; which, if I have merited, that they may in future consider the resolutions of the house on my offence, as the rule of their conduct, or if I have not deserved this loss of my liberty, that they may see how their rights are violated in me. I flattered myself that the votes of the house, and my narrative would have superseded the necessity of saying any more to the public on the facts respecting that transaction. But surprising as it may seem to men of understanding, yet true it is, that not a few who pretend to be men of sense, have been so lost to all shame, that they have declared, that the reason assign'd in the votes of the honourable house, and my narrative for my commitment, is not the true reason of it, but ascribe it to others, which shall hereafter be mentioned, and their tutillity exposed: I have been well informed, that an honourable member, Mr. De N—s declared to one of his constituents, that the prosecution was not commenced against me at the instance of the assembly; for that they had reserved to themselves the right to punish the author or publisher of the paper, so far as it reflected on them. A declaration of this kind having been artfully spread abroad, in order to justify the calling me before the house, to answer as the author or publisher of the paper, sign'd, A Son of Liberty, when I was then under prosecution for it. I shall state the facts relative to that matter before the reader, in order that he may judge of my reasoning upon them.

After the house of assembly, in their last sessions, had come to four resolutions on the contents of the paper, sign'd, A Son of Liberty, then comes the following:—"Resolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble address be presented to his honour the lieutenant governor, requesting, he will be pleased to issue a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred pounds, to any person or persons, who shall discover the author or authors, aiders and abettors of the above recited paper, so that they may be brought to condign punishment." The lieutenant governor accordingly issued his proclamation, and recites in it all the resolutions of the assembly on the paper; and immediately following this resolution, he declares, "I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby in his Majesty's name, offering a reward of one hundred pounds, to any person or persons, who shall discover the author or authors, aiders and abettors of the above mentioned seditious paper, so printed, published, and dispersed as aforesaid, so that he or they be thereof convicted: And over and above the said reward, I do hereby promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon, to any accomplice or accomplices, who shall discover the author or authors, aiders or abettors of the seditious paper aforesaid, &c. &c." In consequence of this proclamation, information was made by Michael Cummings, of the paper in question, being printed at Mr. Parker's office, and he has received the reward of £. 100, as appears by the charge made of it in the Treasurer's account brought into the house this session. By this discovery, the government was furnished with some evidence to take the several steps to prosecute me, which are well known, and have been more than once published. From these incontesti-

ble facts it evidently appears, that the house intended, by their resolutions and address, that the author of that paper should be brought to "condign punishment." And however omnipotent the power of Mr. De N—s would attribute to the house of Assembly, he must have known it is neither possessed of the executive nor judicial power; and consequently, that the highest punishment it could inflict upon the author or publisher, if discovered, would have been a commitment, which is the greatest degree of power that has been ever claimed by a virtuous house of commons of Great-Britain. Indeed this is a power which has been often complained of by the friends of liberty, as exercised in a manner very inimical to the liberty of the subject. A power greater than this, would certainly end in tyranny; for as in that case, they would be both judge and party; there would be no check on their conduct to temper it for the security of the subject. Hence therefore, the "condign punishment" intended by the house, from the thunder of their resolutions, could not have been a commitment; which will further appear in the sequel. But upon the principle of Mr. De N—s assertion, they did not intend to prosecute the author or publisher, by a formal process of law, and without that, they could not keep the author or publisher, if known, in the province, if he was discovered during the prorogation, and if he left the colony they could not out-law him. So that it would be entirely at the election of the author or publisher, whether he would be punished by the house. How then was the object of the address to his Honour, that the author, &c. be brought to condign punishment, to be attained but by a formal process of law? It cannot therefore be supposed, that the honourable house could act so unmeaning a part to pursue means without an end, as this declaration would represent them to have done. Let Mr. De N—s, if he did assert that, or any others that have done it, answer for it to the house, for spreading an idea of them so unworthy the representatives of the people. Having now, as I humbly conceive, proved that the general assembly must necessarily have intended by "condign punishment," in their address to the lieutenant governor, a punishment by a due course of law, I shall now, by a few reflections on the proclamation, shew that his honour understood their address in this same view. The reward of £. 100 offered in the proclamation, is upon the contingency of the author, &c. &c. being "thereof convicted." The word "convicted," is a law term, applied to the petty-jury, finding a prisoner guilty of the charge laid against him in an indictment or information, in which sense, no doubt, the lieutenant governor intended to use that phrase in the proclamation. For as the examination of the evidences before the governor and council and the grand jury, was *ex parte*, any determination thereon would be insufficient to prove the charge upon a man, as the person charged with being the author or publisher might have it in his power on his trial, to prove, that the evidences were interested in fixing the charge upon him; which is the very case with all the evidences, (who were concerned, by their own confession, in printing the paper) except Cummings, that have been examined, touching the author of the paper in question. Nay, the accused might have it in his power to shew by a variety of circumstances, compared with the evidences against him, that it was next to impossible for him to have been the author. Therefore it necessarily follows, that the verdict of the petty jury against the person charged with being the author or publisher of the paper, sign'd, A Son of Liberty, is the highest and only evidence the public can have of his being such, and the true import in our law of the word, "convicted." Of all which, his honour could not be ignorant; and therefore the words, "condign punishment," in the address of the house, and convicted in the lieutenant governor's proclamation, have reference to the judgment and punishment of a court of justice. Thus much for the proclamation. I shall now consider the steps that have been taken to convict me. Mr. Roberts, sheriff of the city and county of New-York, instead of summoning the gentlemen, whose turn, by rotation it was, according to their usual custom, to serve on the grand jury for April term, when it was expected the charge of my having published a libel, would be laid before the grand jury, or if those gentlemen had been employed in any other duty, calling upon the next in the rotation, summoned, among others, the following gentlemen, viz. Gerard Walton, brother to Mr. Walton the city member, and David Johnston, his brother-in-law; Leonard Lisenard and Thomas Marston, his son-in-law. The former of these supplied the soldiers with beer, for which there was a considerable

arrears due to him, the payment of which, 'tis supposed, the paper, sign'd, A Son of Liberty, was a means to prevent; and extraordinary as it may appear, Mr. Jauncey, the city member's son, was to have been one of the grand jurors. These, with many others of the jurors, were, in circumstances, not the most eligible to judge upon a paper that animadverted on the public conduct of their relations and friends.

The judicious reader is now to judge, whether it was proper to summon those gentlemen, under strong ties of kindred and interest, when a much greater number, than was necessary to compose a grand jury might have been had, who were not related to the persons charged in the Son of Liberty, with betraying the liberties of the people; and whether that singular conduct of the sheriff's was not designed to aid the prosecution in favour of the general assembly. I shall now produce some extracts of the indictment, by which it will appear, that the general assembly are an object of it.

"New-York, Supreme Court,"
"Of the term of April, in the tenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King George the third.
City and County of New-York }
"The jurors for our Lord the King, for the body of the city and county of New-York, upon their oaths, present, that Alexander M'Dougall, of the city of New-York, mariner, being a person of a turbulent and unquiet mind, and seditious disposition, unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously, contriving and intending to asperse, vilify and scandalize, as well the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Esq; his Majesty's lieutenant governor and commander in chief of this province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America, as the council and general assembly of this province, and to traduce the government thereof, &c. &c. &c." "to the great scandal and dishonour of the said lieutenant governor, the council, and the general assembly of the said province of New-York, that is to say, of the three branches of the legislature of this province of New-York." These extracts puts it beyond a doubt, that the general assembly are an object of the indictment. 'Tis not unworthy of notice here, that when I pleaded to the indictment, Mr. Speaker, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Walton, and Mr. De Noyellis, were in court, and sat along with the Attorney General, and opposite to where it might be expected I should plead. This I considered in all its circumstances, as designed to countenance the prosecution. However, the candid reader is left to judge, whether my apprehension was well or ill founded. Before I recapitulate the facts above mentioned, and the reasoning upon them, it will not be improper to inform the public, that three days elapsed after the paper sign'd A Son of Liberty, made its appearance, before the Lieut. Governor issued his proclamation, to discover the author or publisher, in consequence of the address of the general assembly, and that in all that time, neither he nor the council took any public notice of the paper; so that the prosecution originated entirely from the assembly, which they intended should be as the indictment now is, for a misdemeanor against the three branches of the legislature, as appears from this clause of their second resolution on the subject matter of the paper in question,—"and contains scandalous reflections on the three branches of the legislature." From the facts which I have enumerated, it appears by the resolutions of the house, that they took up and censured the purport of the paper, as an offence against the three branches of the legislature. That in consequence thereof, the house addressed the lieut. governor to issue a proclamation, offering a reward of £. 100, to any person or persons, who should discover the author, &c. in order that he might be brought to "condign punishment." That the lieut. governor did accordingly issue his proclamation, and promised the reward aforesaid, upon the author, &c. being "thereof convicted." That Michael Cummings, allured by the reward, lodged an information against Mr. Parker, as the printer of the paper. That he gave me up to the government, as the author of the said paper; which laid the foundation of bringing the charge before the grand jury, who found a bill of indictment against me; which has for its object the three branches of the legislature. From these unquestionable facts, together with the conduct of the sheriff and the four members, it not only appears evident, that the prosecution originated from the house, and that it is the most considerable object of the prosecution, but that an unusual countenance was given to the proceedings, to convict me. 'Tis also evident from the reasoning aforesaid, that the general assembly must have intended to prosecute the author of that paper, in a court of justice; for otherwise the "condign punishment," which they were so desirous to inflict on him by their address, could not be effected but at the option of the delinquent. Nor is it less evident from the law sense of the words, "thereof convicted," in the proclamation, the lieut. governor understood by the address, that a prosecution in the courts of justice was intended, in which only the verdict of the petty-jury, would be a conviction of the author. Now as I have plainly proved, that the prosecution was commenced, against me at the instance of the general assembly, and that they are an object of the indictment; nay, the most considerable object of it, what an unheard of situation should I have been in, if my trial had come on, and been convicted? The judges would have proceeded to measure my crime for the whole contents of the paper, and their judgment would have been inflicted, and upon the doctrine the house of assembly have taken up to call me before them, as amenable at their bar, I should, after I had suffered the punishment adjudged by the King's judges, for being the author of that paper, have suffered another degree of punishment: so that the subject could never know when a definitive sentence was passed upon him. Would such treatment comport with the idea of justice, that

* See the proclamation at large in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, No. 948.
† See Page 26 of the Votes of this Session.

* See Mr. Parker's Gazette, No. 1457, in which the Indictment is inserted, and by which it indubitably appears, that the General Assembly is the principal object of the Indictment.

prevails in any country, where law is the measure and rule of right and wrong, especially in a free country? Would not the injustice of it glare with irrefragable evidence? Notwithstanding the aforesaid facts, the house of assembly have taken cognizance of the matter, and have not, that I can learn, taken any steps to stop the prosecution, so far as it respects an offence against them: And as they have once taken cognizance of it, its contrary to every principle, and the common course of justice, to send me from a superior, to an inferior court to be tried. My trial is still depending, upon which, if I am convicted, the judges will, nay must, from their oath, give judgment against me, upon the whole subject matter of the paper, and the punishment will accordingly be inflicted.

The same evidence that will be sufficient to convict me at the bar of the supreme court, will do it at the bar of the house of assembly. Thus by the doctrine they have advanced, to make their constituents infinitely amenable; for one and the same offence, they are exposed to punishment without end; a doctrine utterly irreconcilable to reason or justice. From which abominable doctrine, I pray Heaven to deliver every freeman, every one of the human race. Let it be supposed for argument sake, and for argument sake only, that it was not clear, nay, that it was certain, the prosecution was not commenced against me at the instance of the general assembly; yet seeing they are an object of the indictment, it might be expected that the representatives of a free people would be satisfied with a prosecution being commenced against me which, if I am guilty of a crime, would doubtless end in punishment according to the law of the land.

Whoever will be at the pains to read the paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, and the indictment, they will find that the general assembly are the principal theme of them, for the following words in that paper, are the only exceptionable words in it respecting the lieutenant governor and council: to wit, "The assembly might as well invite the council, to save the trouble of formalities, to take their seats in the house of assembly, and place the lieutenant governor in the speaker's chair, and then there would be no waste of time in going from house to house." "This therefore very questionable, from the silence of the lieutenant governor and council on the paper, until they were addressed by the general assembly, whether they would have taken any notice of it, and if they would not, 'tis very improbable that the bench would have charged the grand jury with it: So that whether the general assembly were or were not the first moving cause of the prosecution, 'tis evident they are the foundation of it, with which, I dare say, every impartial friend to liberty will think they ought to have been contented. I know it hath been said, in order to justify the conduct of the house of assembly, in bringing me before them as the author of that paper. That as Mr. Parker, who was the principal evidence, is dead, there is not sufficient evidence to convict me in the supreme court, and as the house are not confined in their determinations, to the formalities or the same degree of evidence that is necessary to convict in a court of justice, they have, to prevent my going unpunished, taken cognizance of the offence, to do themselves justice. Whoever advances this doctrine, has but little regard to his own reputation, or the honour and dignity of the house.—True it is, that the commons are not confined in their proceeding to the same formalities, that is, the want of formality shall not poison the proceedings against the accused. But does it follow from hence, that they are not to have a sufficient degree of evidence, before they determine a person charged at their bar, to be guilty? By no means; for this would be to say, that for the furtherance of justice, the commons judged it necessary to give their assent to laws, by which a certain degree of evidence should appear in the courts of justice, before the subject should be convicted; and yet that it was not necessary to them, as the ground of their determination, or in other words, that what they thought necessary for the advancement of justice. This is logical reasoning indeed! Unless the blind dupes of party, can show the public, that the representatives of the people are possessed of omniscience of which a jury are not; every man of sense, not blinded as they are, will think the house of assembly, who in the present question, are both judge and party, should for this reason, have higher evidence before they pass sentence on a subject, than the petty jury. So that this subterfuge is as futile as those that have been before refuted. I shall now, as I promised, mention the several causes to which my commitment have been ridiculously ascribed. It hath been asserted that I went to the general assembly the first day of the session and took notes of the debates, for which they committed me. These are all errant falsehoods; for I was not in nor near the city hall all that day, nor did I ever take a note there of any debate that passed in the house. But if I had gone there, the doors of the house were open for the subjects to hear, and I have a right in common with them. My being charged with writing a libel upon that body, even if the evidence was clear against me, could not make it a crime in me to be there, until there was a resolution to the contrary; neither could it have been a crime in me to have taken notes of the debates, as there is no resolution against it. For inspiration informs, where there is no law there can be no transgression. 'Tis not uncommon for the spectators in the house of commons, to take notes, and when its discovered they are not committed, but desired to desist. The malevolent say, that the second day I went to the house, I laughed and took snuff in derision and contempt of the members, for which I was committed. These I aver are great untruths; for my stay there was but very short before they adjourned, and while I was there, none but those for whom I have particular friendship, said any thing, and I cannot be supposed to have intended an insult on them. Knowing my situation, I had determined to be very circumspet in my conduct, and not to give the least suspicion of contempt to the house; therefore there was not a smile on my countenance. Others with as little truth say, that I doubled my fist at the house, and knocked on the speaker's desk, for which I was committed: The former is misrepresnted and the latter is not true. I suppose it alludes to my raising my hand, which was an action pertinent to what I was going to say, when I told Mr. Speaker, "That rather than resign the rights and privileges of a British subject; I would suffer my right hand to be cut off at the bar of the house." But this Calumniator should re-

member, that before this happened, the resolution of the house had passed, declaring my answer to be a high contempt; and, in consequence of it, the Speaker put the question to me, whether I would ask pardon of the house, to which the above was an answer.—So that this could not, if the votes of the house are to be credited, be the cause of the commitment. There is nothing in those words, that could be construed into a contempt, and if not in them the action pertinent to the ideas conveyed by them, could not, with any shadow of reason, be considered a contempt. These reasons for my commitment, scarcely deserve a refutation, but as I found they were artfully spread abroad to impose on the injudicious, I judged it not amiss to refute them. Whoever propagated either of these as the cause of my commitment when the votes of the assembly declared to the world, that it was for my reply to their question, casts the highest contempt on that body; for 'tis saying no less, than that they have not understanding to assign the true reason of it, or that they have wickedly concealed it. I conclude, therefore, that none of the honourable members have assigned any of those as the cause of my commitment. Having now proved, that the prosecution originated from the general assembly, and that they are the principal ground of it, and shewed that no other than the cause assigned in their votes, is the cause of my commitment; 'tis humbly submitted to you, gentlemen, to judge, whether this was a sufficient cause to deprive a freeman of his liberty. I must now request the indulgence of the candid and delicate reader, for the many repetitions in this paper. I principally intended it for the information of the illiterate, I therefore studied matter,—manner I pretend not to be master of.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

ALEX. McDOUGALL.

New Gaol, Jan. 26, 1771.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Jan. 21.

Last Week the following Letter of Thanks was delivered to Mark Robinson, Esquire, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Fowey, by a Deputation in Name of the Merchants of this Province, viz.

"To MARK ROBINSON, Esquire.

"SIR, YOUR Regard to the Welfare of this Country, and the constant Attention you have shewn during your Command here, to our Navigation, entitles you to the warmest Thanks of your Fellow-Subjects, and to the Approbation of Government.

"Impressed with Sentiments of the highest Esteem for you, the Merchants of South Carolina treat your Acceptance of their unassigned Acknowledgments and grateful Sense of the Obligations you have conferred on them, as a Body, by your unmerited Care of the Trade of the Province.

"In whatever Part of the World you may be called by the Duties of your Station you will always be attended by our fervent Wishes for your Health, Honour and Prosperity.

"We are, with equal Truth and Respect, Sir, Your most Humble and most Obedient Servants,

(Signed by upwards of Seventy.)

To which Captain Robinson returned the following Answer, viz.

"To the MERCHANTS of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"GENTLEMEN, I RETURN You my sincere and hearty Thanks for the kind Testimony which you are pleased to give of my public Conduct; And allow me to assure You, that I find myself happy in an uncommon Degree, that a punctual Adherence to the Duties of my Station, has in your Opinion, merited such obliging Marks of Approbation.

"It has ever been my Study to execute my Trust, agreeable to his Majesty's Gracious Intentions, with the least possible Inconvenience to His loving Subjects; And Gentlemen, permit me with the greatest Sincerity, to wish the Prosperity of this Country, and that its Trade and Commerce may ever increase with the Support, and under the Protection of the Mother Country.

"I am, with the utmost Respect,

Gentlemen, Your most Obedient Humble Servant, MARK ROBINSON.

The Merchants presented a Piece of Plate, of Ninety Pound Sterling Value, to Capt. Robinson; also a Sword to his Lieutenant Mr. George Robertson with their Thanks for his Care and Attention while on the Station.

B O S T O N, February 4.

Last Tuesday died at Dover, in New-Hampshire, Col. John Titcomb, in the 44th Year of his Age.—He had a considerable Military Command in that Province, during the last War, and was esteemed a good and faithful Officer.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Two Thousand Acres of Land, together with the usual Allowance for Highways, situate on the South Side of the Mohawk-River, in the County of Albany. Any Person inclining to purchase said Tract, may have a particular Description, and an indisputable Title shown, by TERENCE KERIN, Attorney at Law, in Stone-Street, New-York, in whose Hands the Title Deeds of said Lands are.

To Be SOLD, by
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Jun.
At his Store in Queen-Street, between Barling's and
Beekman's-Slip;

TWO pair of French Burr mill-

stones, four feet six inches over, at £.45 the pair. Spermaceti candles warranted good, quart, and two quart bottles, in hampers; Briol pipes, Russia, raven, and English sail duck; felt hats, Manchester checks, Irish linens, striped, red, and blue duffels; a quantity of English cordage, of all sizes, from six thread, railine to six inch rope; several bales of the best Tortola cotton, and sundry other goods suitable to the season; which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

New-York, 31st Jan. 1771.

65 68

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN LABOYTEAU, (Taylor,)
At BEEKMAN'S-SLIP;

Superfine and coarse cloths, of different colours. Furthest do. Hunters German serges. Bath and other coatings. Rattens. Superfine fattinets for breeches. Cotton do. Serge denims. Black silk breeches patterns. Black worked do. Fancy waistcoat patterns: Nankeens. Striped Damascus. Green baize. Flannels. Superfine rattinets.	Superfine shalloons. Do.—Durants and tammies. Brown and white sheeting, Russia do. Oznaburghs. Rose blankets. Striped do. Scotch plaids. Buckrams. Glazed linen. Shammy skins for breeches linings. Blue and cloth colour, collar velvets. Brown camblets. Brown, black, pink calla- mincoes.
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Sewing silk, scarfe twist, silk knee garters, scarfe, and silk and hair death-head and basket buttons, gold and silver basket do. double gilt and lacquered do. newest fashions; coat bindings of all colours, silk and linen handkerchiefs; worsted and thread stockings, tailors shears, White Chapel needles.

N. B. Rooms ready furnished, to be let.—Also good encouragement to Journeymen Tailors.

Broad-Street, 24th January, 1771.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.

Established the 11th of June, 1764.

By JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

ON whom the Public may rely, for the most candid and satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity.

Bills, Answers, and all other Proceedings in Chancery; Memorials, Petitions, Deeds, Wills, and every other Instrument in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended.

Considerable Sums of Money at most Times to be had for the discounting good Bonds, Bills or Notes, to lead on Bouonry, or any other approved Security.

Persons assisted in the most ready Manner, to recover their Property in England, or elsewhere, in which, many have experienced the Utility of this Office:—Also, Letters of Attorney, and all Kinds of Certificates perfected under the City Seal, &c.

Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to prevent the great Trouble and Expence, which often arises from the Want of Knowledge therein.

Seafaring Men, and other Strangers, who many Times meet with Difficulties, for Want of Advice in Matters not altogether relative to the Law, may depend on proper Assistance.

All other the general Business of this Office carefully executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch, on such determined low Fees, as to give the Commonalty the most easy Access.

Mr. Knapp has for Sale, a very valuable Farm, pleasantly situated, about a Mile from Brooklyn-Ferry, near the Water Side, consisting of 80 Acres of rich Land, a commodious Dwelling House, 4 Rooms on a Floor, with Barn, Stables and good Milk-House; a large Garden, Orchard, and every other Convenience for a Gentleman's Family, &c. Fish, Oysters, and Clams, near the House: Also several very convenient good Freehold Houses and Lots of Ground in this City; and a small convenient House on Lease Ground, at the Back of the College, to be sold or let very reasonable.

64 67

To be sold at private Sale,

THE commodious house and large gardens, in the outward of this city, known by the name of VAUX-HALL; the situation extremely pleasant, having a very extensive view both up and down the North-River: The house has 4 good rooms on a floor, with a large entrance and other conveniences, an excellent cellar, a very good kitchen, and a large room 28 by 55 feet adjoining the house, with an arched ceiling, a convenient music gallery, two fire places and two entrances; coach house, stables, and other out-houses, with as fine water as any in the city; there are 35 lots and a half of ground laid out to great advantage in a pleasure, and kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit and other trees, vegetables, &c. and several summer houses, which occasionally may be removed; the whole in extreme good order and repair, well fenced in, very fit for a large Family, or to entertain the gentry, &c. as a public garden, &c. The premises are on lease from Trinity Church, fifty-one years of which are yet to come, and sold for no other reason whatever, than the proprietor not being able to attend both his houses in the manner he could wish, and as the favour he hath received from the public in general, so highly merits. For further particulars inquire of Mr. Francis, at his house, the Queen's Head tavern, near the Exchange, or at Mr. Knapp's office in Broad-Street.

64 67